



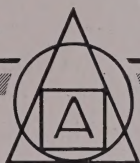
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CATALOGUE
OF
TEETH
FOR
CROWN & BRIDGE
AND
PLATE WORK

DE TREY &



CO., LIMITED

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A Notable Improvement in Long Pin Teeth for Metal Work

REVELATION Long Pin Teeth have been used in high-grade prosthetic work for nearly a quarter of a century. Every prosthetic worker is familiar with the unique quality of shade and texture in the porcelain of which these teeth are made. Æsthetically and mechanically they are without equal.

The principal direction in which it has been found possible to improve this fine tooth product is in the application to the mould selection of the Anatoform System, and in the combination with this system of the most appreciated of the Revelation forms.

This improved range of forms saves considerable labour in selection, enables better results to be obtained in less time, and realises the aim of every prosthetic worker—the production of restorations of *really* natural appearance.

An important feature of the improvement in *form* consists in the modification of the Anatoform moulds in regard to the shape of the necks of the teeth. This has been accomplished so that the Anatoform series in Long Pin Teeth for metal work will meet satisfactorily all the exigencies of this class of prosthetic work. This improvement has been successfully achieved without sacrificing in the smallest degree the beauty in outline which distinguishes the well-known Anatoform teeth for vulcanite work.

Anatoform and Revelation Long Pin Teeth are manufactured of the highest fusing porcelain. The great advantage to the metal worker of this special quality lies in the fact that Anatoform and Revelation Long Pin Teeth may be submitted to high temperatures in soldering, casting, etc., without any risk of deleterious effect on the delicate shading of the tooth. It is well known that high fusing porcelains have

greater mechanical strength than porcelains of the medium and low fusing variety.

Revelation Long Pin Teeth are as strong as it is possible to make teeth with baked-in pins.

Hints for the Use of Facings

In presenting the following suggestions for the use of facings and the soldering of plates, bridges, etc., it is hoped that some of the points, although perhaps well-known to many, will bring to mind some of the common errors in this phase of prosthetic work, and help to eliminate such unfortunate occurrences as checking and cracking of teeth and similar mishaps during the soldering process which may be prevented by a little care.

Method of Backing

Although in Europe the generally accepted method of backing teeth is by using thick gold plate and punching holes with an appliance supplied for this purpose, we believe that this method has certain inherent disadvantages.

In the first place very few pin facings present an absolutely smooth backing surface, and the use of thick gold inevitably makes more difficult the necessary close adaptation of the metal to the porcelain.

This lack of close contact between the gold and the porcelain is found to be a common cause of the solder getting behind the backing, which frequently results in the porcelain checking around the pins.

Further, unless the backing is of sufficient gauge to ensure efficient incisal support, the metal at the incisal edge during the polishing and finishing frequently becomes so thin that the stress of mastication is thrown entirely on to the facing. The gauge of metal commonly used for backing is No. 5, and this is not sufficient in itself to be considered a good incisal support. The thickening of this backing during the soldering process by flowing the solder to the incisal edge is frequently a matter of difficulty, owing to the "balling" of

the solder, and often results in too much time being spent on the soldering process, with the consequent excessive application of heat to the teeth.

While the use of the thick gold backing has met with success in many cases, we believe that a still greater percentage of success would attend the more general adoption of the American method, in which the backing is made with 24 ct. gold of a thickness that can readily be burnished to the back of the tooth.

In this method the pins are first cut short reasonably close to the porcelain and the gold punctured with simple thumb and finger pressure. The lingual incisal edge of the tooth is very slightly bevelled and the backing burnished closely down over this. The metal is then taken off the tooth, and the incisal edge reinforced with solder. This having been done, the backing is replaced and the metal once again burnished down and around the pins. This ensures perfect adaptation, with very little risk of the solder getting between the metal and the porcelain. Further, by the reinforcement of the incisal edge in the manner outlined, the mechanic is able to bring the investment over the incisal edge of the tooth, which prevents the tooth lifting during the soldering process, a common fault in the ordinary methods of backing (it is to be understood that when thick gold has been used for backing, the endeavour during the soldering process is to draw the solder down to, and in this way to reinforce, the incisal edge. Accordingly, this edge is left free from investment, allowing the tooth to lift during the expansion stage of the metal, resulting in what was a close gum fitting tooth now showing a slight space).

It may also be pointed out that the use of 24 ct. gold, provided the bevel on the incisal edge is not overdone, ensures against a darkening effect on the colour of the tooth, which is common when a lower carat of gold, which may oxidise, is used.

A little sticky wax on the backing of the tooth in the pin area will be sufficient to hold this backing in position on the tooth for the setting-up stage.

Investment

When investing the case, the bulk of the investment should be kept at the minimum. A large bulk of investment necessitates

longer time to heat up and consequently introduces greater risk of the investment cracking during the soldering process.

In trimming the investment, eliminate all small recesses. It is always difficult to solder into a cavity, and the attempt would result in too much heat being applied to one spot, with probable fracture of the porcelain or crystallisation of the pins.

Flux

Care should be taken to avoid the injudicious use of borax, and particularly to prevent its encroachment on the investment, which readily absorbs it, and sometimes results in a "borax check," that is a small checking of the tooth, perhaps in the incisal edge, where the borax has come into contact with the porcelain and caused a check in its contraction.

Before heating the piece for soldering, the borax should be very carefully applied to the metal, and an endeavour made to gauge the amount of solder required. The solder should be cut up in small squares and placed in position.

Heating

The soldering operation should never be attempted until the piece is thoroughly heated. Heat should be applied gradually and cautiously until the piece is thoroughly dry, when the heat may be increased. Rapid heating of the investment before it is thoroughly dry results in a crack in the outer and more



INCORRECT

Flame and heat turned away from flat under-surface.

Investment thick over canines;
thin over centrals,



CORRECT.

Flame and heat envelop properly shaped investment.

rapidly drying portion of the investment, and the crack frequently extends to the porcelain. If due attention has been paid to the thorough heating of the piece before soldering, a brush flame should be all that is necessary to complete the soldering.

Fitting of Teeth

In fitting pin facings to bridges or plates, care should always be exercised that the teeth are not allowed to impinge one upon another. Small spaces should be left between the teeth to allow for expansion of the porcelain during the soldering process. Lack of attention to this detail is the cause of a considerable percentage of the fractures of facings in soldering.

When the case is invested and the wax boiled away, prior to heating on the gas ring, the fine point of a carbon pencil should be drawn carefully between the teeth. This will prevent the solder jumping from one tooth to another and making a continuous joint. It is obvious that with teeth which are in contact, when no care is exercised to prevent the solder flowing from one tooth to another, the teeth will inevitably crack, if only as a result of the contraction of the solder during the cooling process.

Soldering

Solder should be flowed on with a moderate flame. If the blast flame is directed on to the pins until they are white hot crystallisation may result. Every metal has its *critical* temperature, and platinum has suffered from its reputation of being fool-proof. Just as copper becomes "short" and steel becomes crystalline at certain temperatures, so have platinum and platinum alloys *their* critical temperatures. We have, in the course of our testing work, crystallised pins made of pure, soft platinum and also of platinum-iridium, and the generally accepted theory is that crystallisation of pins is brought about by the injudicious and excessive use of heat.

Casting

In cast work, the investment should be carefully heated to a temperature somewhat less than the melting point of gold. Gold should be brought to a quiet fusion, and not to boiling, before casting. If the gold is overheated a porous surface against the teeth will result, while if moderately treated in regard to heating excellent results are assured. From the foregoing it will readily be recognized that sound workmanship in metal work where porcelain teeth are involved depends to a most important extent on a temperate and judicious application of heat at every stage.

The practice of casting gold backings against platinum pin facings was in considerable vogue some ten years ago. It, however, led to so much trouble that it was abandoned by practically all of the more exacting workers, because it not only caused a great deal of breakage of facings at the time, but the shrinkage of the cast metal led to the formation of minute cracks in the porcelain, which, while not being easily visible at the time of the casting or the insertion of the bridge, developed further weakness within sixty or ninety days and caused the work to prove a failure.

Many skilled dental metallurgists hold the view that casting against pin facings is altogether inadvisable, for the following reason: in casting, the proportion of molten metal is much greater than that of the pin, and practically all of the alloy golds used in casting contain materials which when fluid are to some extent solvents of platinum, consequently capable of dissolving the pins. If the volume of metal to be cast were smaller than the mass of metal in the pins, the chances are that the pins would not be dissolved. But when the mass of metal cast is large and the mass of pin metal is small—as is the case with practically all cast work—the probability of danger to the pins is appreciably increased.

It is now a common practice among manufacturers of pin facings to make the pins of these facings of alloys containing varying proportions of platinum, palladium, and gold. The fusing point of these pins is amply high for all ordinary processes to which the facings will be subjected, but it is somewhat lower than that of pure platinum. Even this comparatively slight reduction in the fusing point increases the danger to these pins when molten gold or gold alloy is cast against them.

Cast restorations which have, however, remained very popular with many dentists who do the finest work, are now mainly made on the so-called "graphite point" method; the facing is used in the regular way at first, then it is removed from the wax model, and graphite points are inserted in the pin positions. The metal portion is then cast and, subsequently, the pins are roughened and the facing is cemented to place.

This method does away with all the risks attached to casting directly against pin facings.

Description of the Series of Anatoform Long Pin Teeth

The unique practical advantage of the Anatoform System of classification is that it is applied to all the different kinds of teeth used in dental practice. The practitioner, whether working in vulcanite, plate or on crown and bridge work, is able to select in the collection of either Anatoform Solila Teeth, Anatoform Steele's Facings, or Anatoform Long Pin Teeth, the equivalent type of form and size required. The comparative numbers shown below giving the corresponding numbers of Anatoform Solila Teeth opposite those of Anatoform Long Pin Teeth, illustrate this striking advantage of the Anatoform System.

Anatoform Long Pin Teeth Upper Anteriors are numbered with a three-figure number, embossed in the porcelain on the ridge lap of the tooth :—

The first figure stands for the Class.

The second figure stands for the modification.

The third figure stands for the size.

ANATOFORM LONG PIN TEETH

CLASS I. (SQUARE TYPE)

		<i>No. of Graded Sizes</i>	<i>Mould Numbers</i>	<i>Corresponding to Anatoform Solila Moulds</i>
1st Modification	...	5	111-115	1C-1D-1E-1F-1H
2nd	"	4	122-125	2C-2D-2E-2F
3rd	"	3	131-133	3B-3C-3D
4th	"	4	141, 142, 144, 146	4B-4C-4E-4H

CLASS II (TAPERING TYPE)

1st Modification	...	4	212-215	1M-1N-1P-1R
2nd	"	3	222-224	2M-2N-2P
3rd	"	3	232-234	3M-3N-3P
4th	"	3	242-244	4M-4N-4P
5th	"	4	252-255	5M-5N-5P-5R
7th	"	4	272-275	Moulds not exist- ing in Anatoform Solila.

Anatoform Long Pin Teeth (Continued)

CLASS III (OVOID TYPE)

	No. of Graded Sizes	Mould Numbers	Corresponding to Anatoform Solila Moulds
1st Modification ...	1	315	1Y
2nd ,,	3	322, 324, 325	2U-2X-2Y

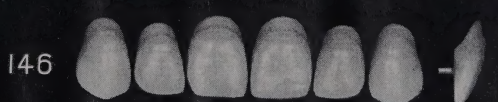
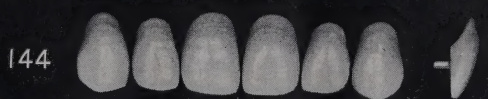
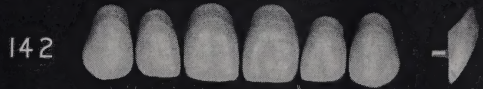
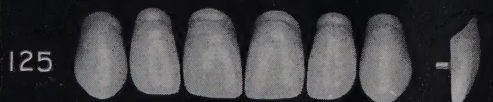
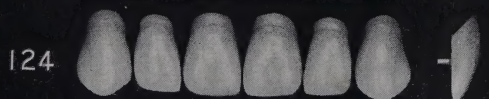
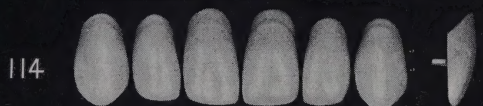
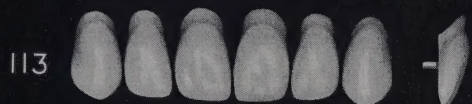
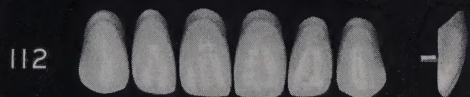
SPECIAL MOULDS (WITH NECK EXTENDING ON APPROXIMAL SIDES)

Long Type	4	011, 012, 013, 014	These moulds, designed for metal work only, do not exist in Anatoform Solila, but the first three are available in Anatoform Steele's Facings, Mould Nos. 1I, 1J, 1L. Mould Nos. 6D, 6E, 6F, in Anatoform Solila, and Mould Nos. 7C, 7D, 7E, in Anatoform Steele's Facings.
Short Type	3	022, 023, 024	

LOWER MOULDS

Graded Types	12	1-12	Moulds designed specially for metal work.
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N.B.—It will be seen that for all practical purposes the practitioner may select Anatoform Long Pin Teeth also with the help of his Anatoform Mould Guide, bearing in mind, however, that the sizes in Anatoform Solila Teeth not mentioned above are not made in Anatoform Long Pin Teeth.



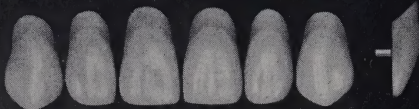
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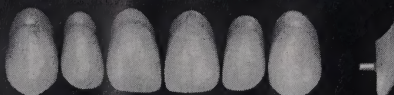
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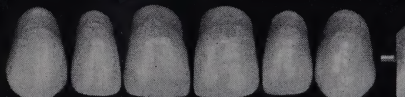
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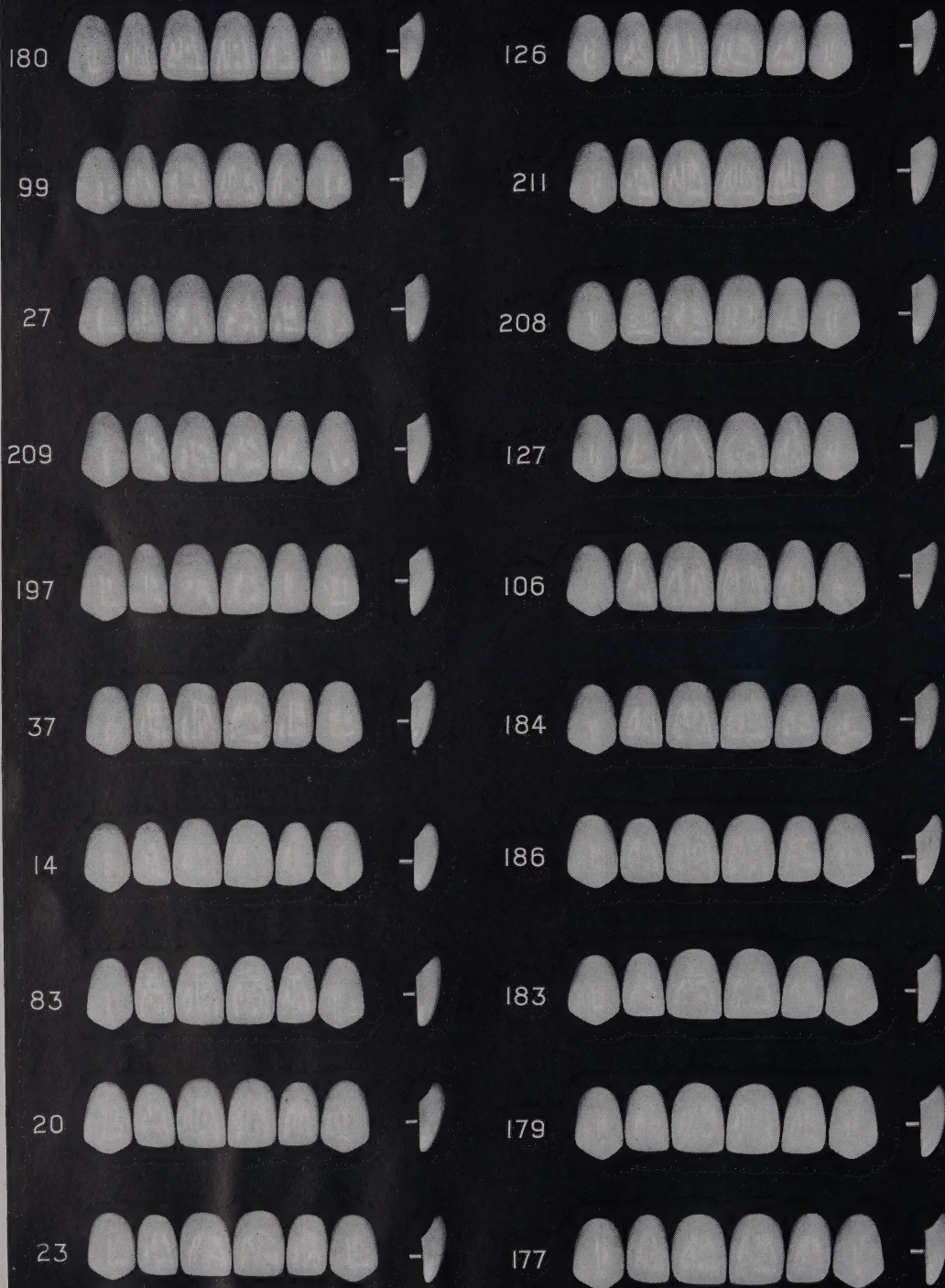
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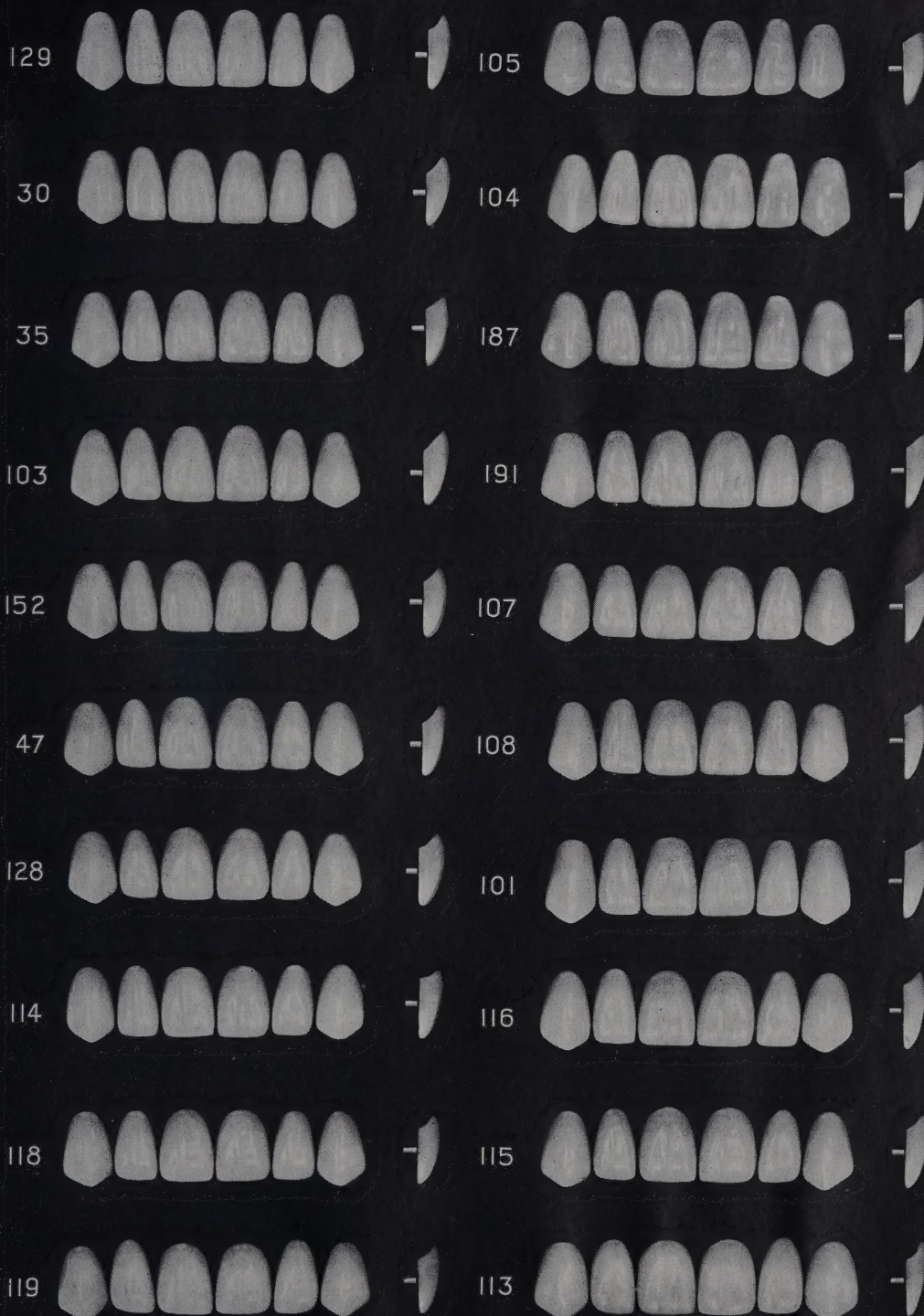


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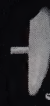




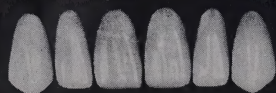
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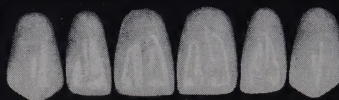
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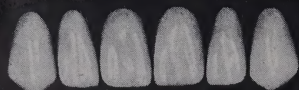
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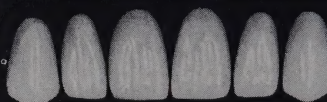
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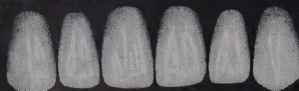
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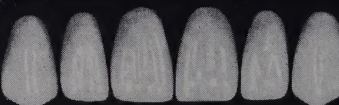
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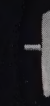
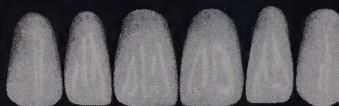
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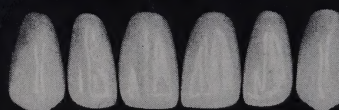
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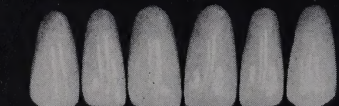
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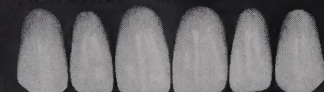
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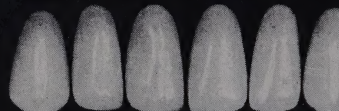
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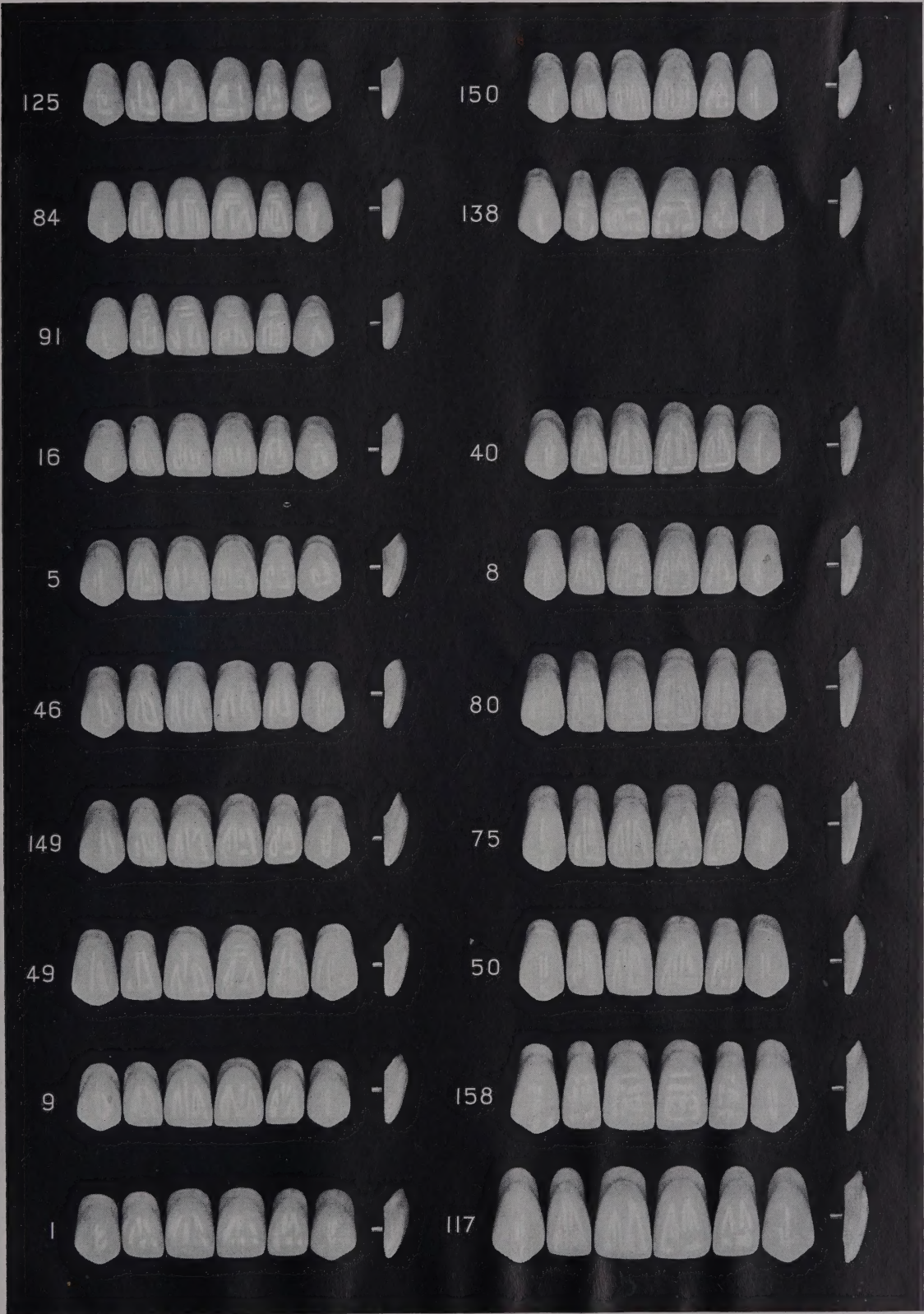


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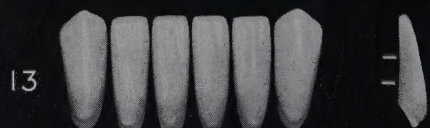
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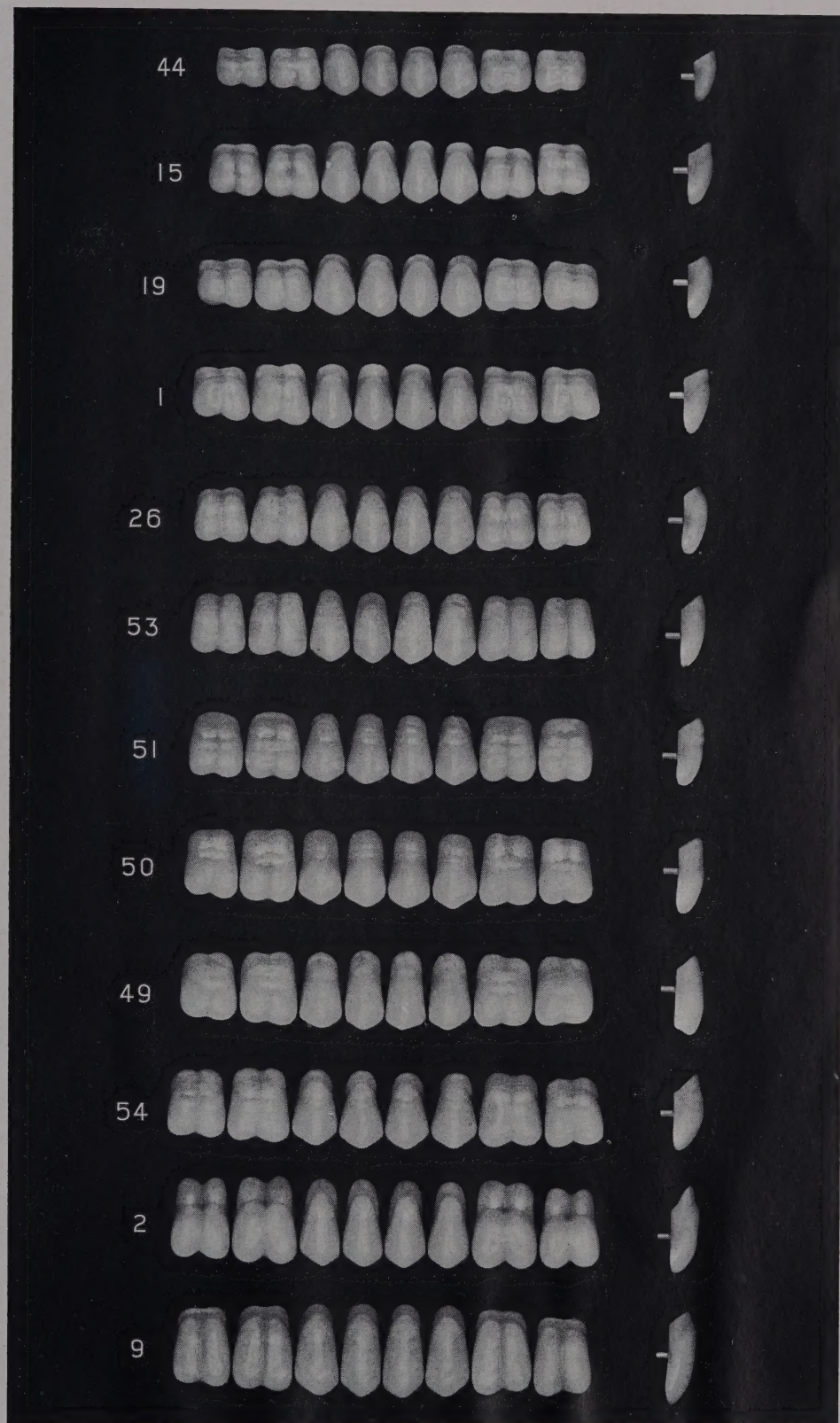










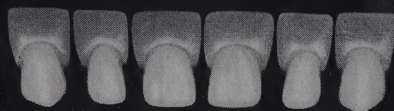




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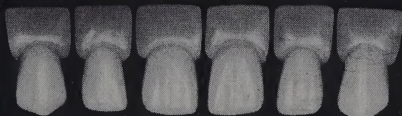
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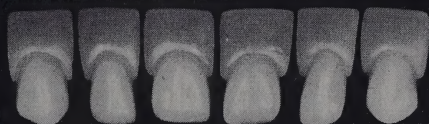
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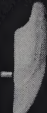
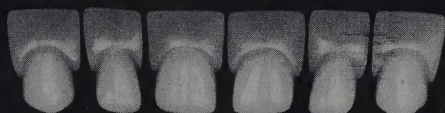
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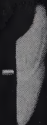
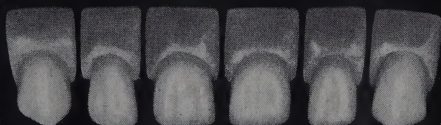
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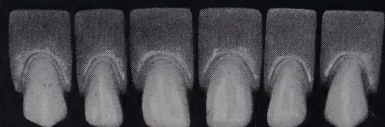
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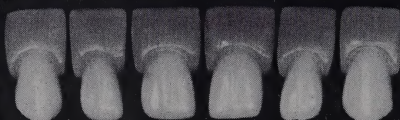
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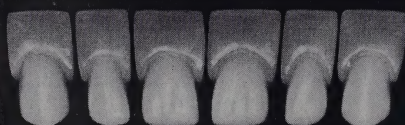
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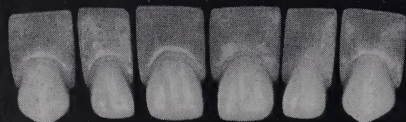
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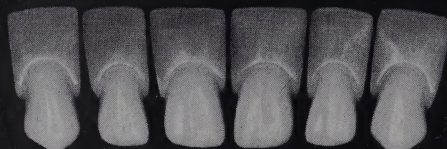
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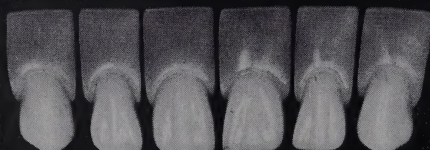
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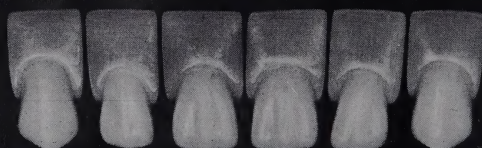
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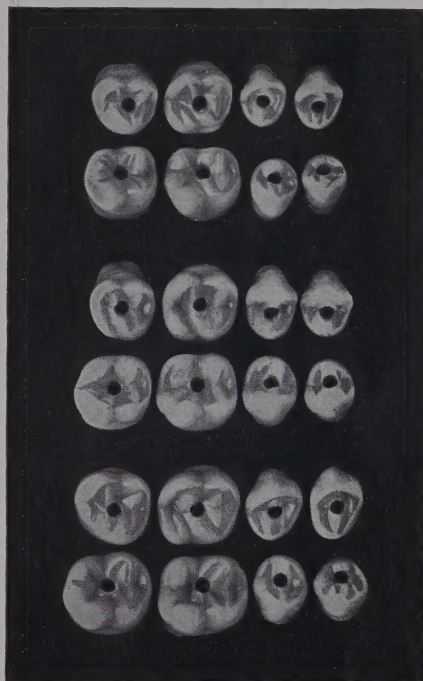


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Anatoform Tube Teeth

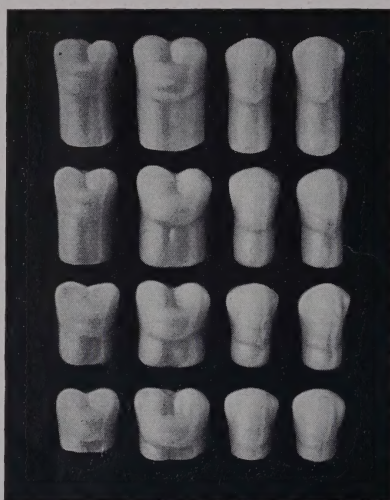
ANATOFORM Tube Teeth represent the first important advance yet made in the manufacture of Tube Teeth. The occlusal surfaces of ANATOFORM Tube Teeth are designed after the occlusal surfaces of the well-known ANATOFORM Posteriors; they present well-defined cusps and ridges and deep sulci, constructed for masticating efficiency, and at the same time for perfect articulation.



This illustration shows the occlusal surfaces of Anatoform Tube Teeth of the same length in their three mesio-distal widths.

ANATOFORM Tube Teeth are available in graded sizes. There are three widths and in each width four lengths designated by: *Short, Medium, Long* and *Extra Long*. In the first width there is an additional *Extra Short* form, making 5 lengths

for this width. Thus, with a range consisting simply of 13 forms of upper bicuspsids and molars and the corresponding 13 forms of lowers, it is a much easier matter for the practitioner to find the exact size he requires than ordinarily is the case when he is compelled to make his selection from a much larger collection of moulds not constructed on a plan of inter-relation of widths and lengths. Furthermore, the Anatoform System of graded sizes eliminates all loss of time in grinding for size.



Ex.L.

L.

M.

S.

This illustration shows the four graded lengths of Anatoform Tube Teeth in the same width. Notice that length is provided by an elongation of the root portion without in any way distorting the appearance of the tooth on the buccal surface.

In cases, however, when conditions demand that ANATOFORM Tube Teeth must be ground it will be found that the high quality of the porcelain permits easy restoration of the original polished surface. In this connection we recommend Trupolish Nos. 1 and 2 (see page 31).

The hole in ANATOFORM Tube Teeth is standardized and is perfectly straight. The diameter is 0.0641 in., equivalent to No. 16 Birmingham gauge.

ANATOFORM Tube Teeth are made in shades 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, as shown by De Trey's Tooth Shade Guide.

Anatoform Tube Teeth

Mould Numbers

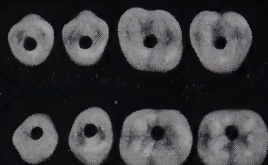
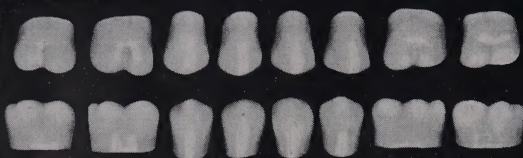
The lower moulds of bicuspid and molars bear the same mould number as the uppers with which they articulate.

First and second bicuspid and molars are indicated respectively by one or two raised dots to be found on the cervical surface. These dots are always on the mesial side to indicate rights and lefts.

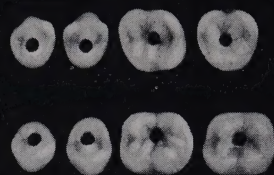
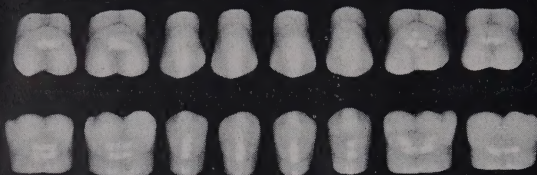
The width adopted for classification is the mesio-distal width from the mesial surface of the upper first bicuspid to the distal surface of the upper second molar.

<i>Mould</i>		<i>Width</i>		<i>Length</i>
310	..	31 mm.	..	Extra Short
311	..	31 mm.	..	Short
312	..	31 mm.	..	Medium
313	..	31 mm.	..	Long
314	..	31 mm.	..	Extra Long
331	..	33 mm.	..	Short
332	..	33 mm.	..	Medium
333	..	33 mm.	..	Long
334	..	33 mm.	..	Extra Long
351	..	35 mm.	..	Short
352	..	35 mm.	..	Medium
353	..	35 mm.	..	Long
354	..	35 mm.	..	Extra Long

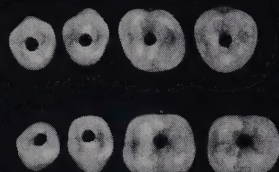
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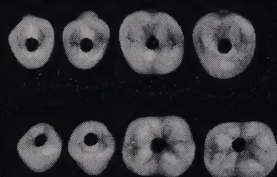
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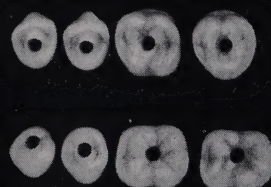
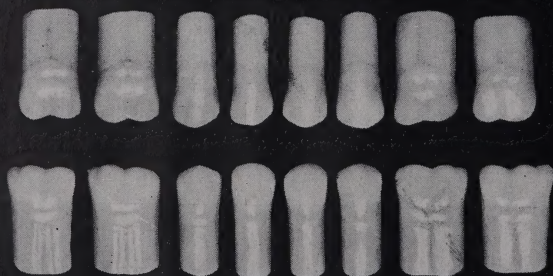
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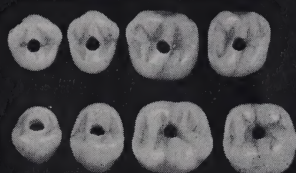
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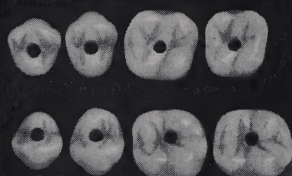
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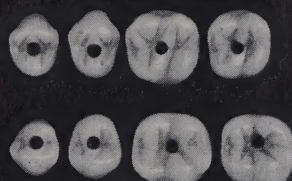
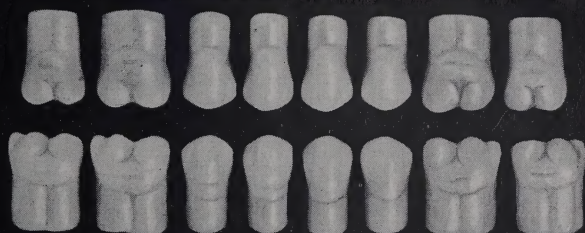
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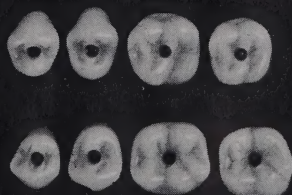
332



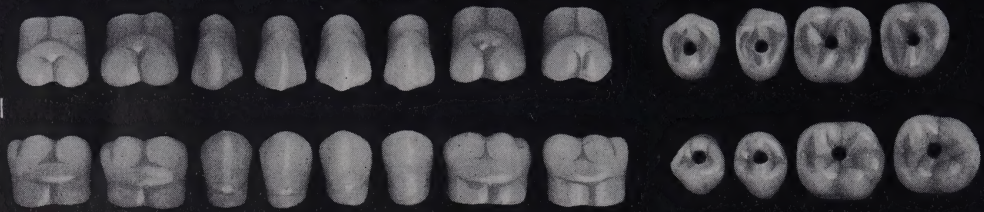
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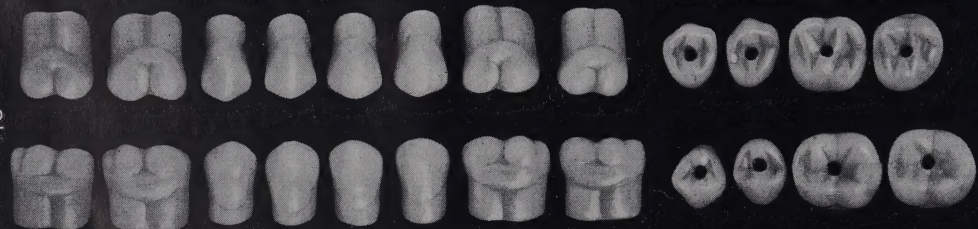
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351



352



353



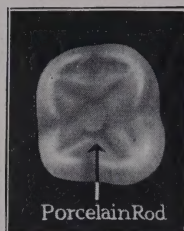
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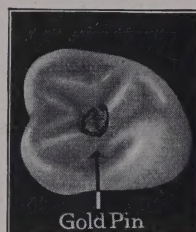
Anatoform Tube Teeth Accessories Porcelain Rods

These Porcelain Rods afford the practitioner a simple and efficient method of concealing the gold posts in tube dentures, and are made specially for use with Anatoform Tube Teeth.

To use these porcelain rods the gold posts should be cut off about one-sixteenth of an inch below the occlusal surface of the teeth. When the teeth have been cemented to the posts a small additional amount of Solila Cement is placed into the space remaining above the post, and the porcelain rod pressed in and broken off. When the cement has set, grind flush, and polish with Trupolish.



*The New Way—
No post in sight.*



*The old way—
Note the gold post.*

Trupolish

Trupolish is a fine abrasive powder for restoring the glaze to porcelain teeth after grinding, and is the ideal material to use for this purpose on Anatoform Tube teeth. It contains no colouring matter or dark-coloured ingredients. It is supplied in two grades:—

No. 1 for preparing the ground surface of artificial teeth prior to polishing with Trupolish No. 2. For this purpose it should be mixed with water to the consistency of soft putty and applied with a clean felt wheel. The surface should be kept covered by frequent applications of the paste.

Trupolish No. 2 produces a high glistening polish on ground surfaces that have been prepared with Trupolish No. 1. Trupolish No. 2 should be mixed with water to a stiff paste and applied liberally with a clean felt wheel. Separate felt wheels should be used for Trupolish No. 1 and No. 2, and should be kept exclusively for this purpose.



Anatoform Tube Teeth Assortments



The Anatoform Tube Teeth Assortment has been expressly designed so that the dentist may effect economy in purchase; but, more important still, that he may have at hand for routine practice and for emergency a comprehensive assortment of Tube Teeth. While obviously this assortment cannot contain every mould and every shade made in Tube Teeth, it has been so collated as to give the best possible average service in general practice. Only practice can reveal whether the assortment suits the demand of any particular dentist; exchange and refill facilities are available at every dental depot.

If desired, we can also supply assortments made up to the practitioner's own specification.

Anatoform Tube Teeth Assortment No. 80, illustrated above, is contained in a handy, attractive, well-finished mahogany cabinet. It is composed of

- 10 sets of Anatoform Tube Teeth, bicuspid, and
- 10 sets of Anatoform Tube Teeth, molars, in well-assorted shades and moulds.

Anatoform Crowns

Anatoform Crowns, carved by Dr. Leon Williams, possess all the beauty characteristics of the Anatoform Teeth for vulcanite work. The natural shading of the forms, enhanced by the unique labial markings, renders possible in the mouth æsthetic effects which could never have been obtained with the old conventional forms.

Several entirely new principles ensuring perfect root adaptation with a minimum of grinding have been applied in the construction of these new crowns. In this respect alone the use of Anatoform Crowns will save the practitioner considerable time, both in the operating room and in the laboratory.

A brief survey of Dr. Leon Williams' work will serve to illustrate the main features of Anatoform Crowns.

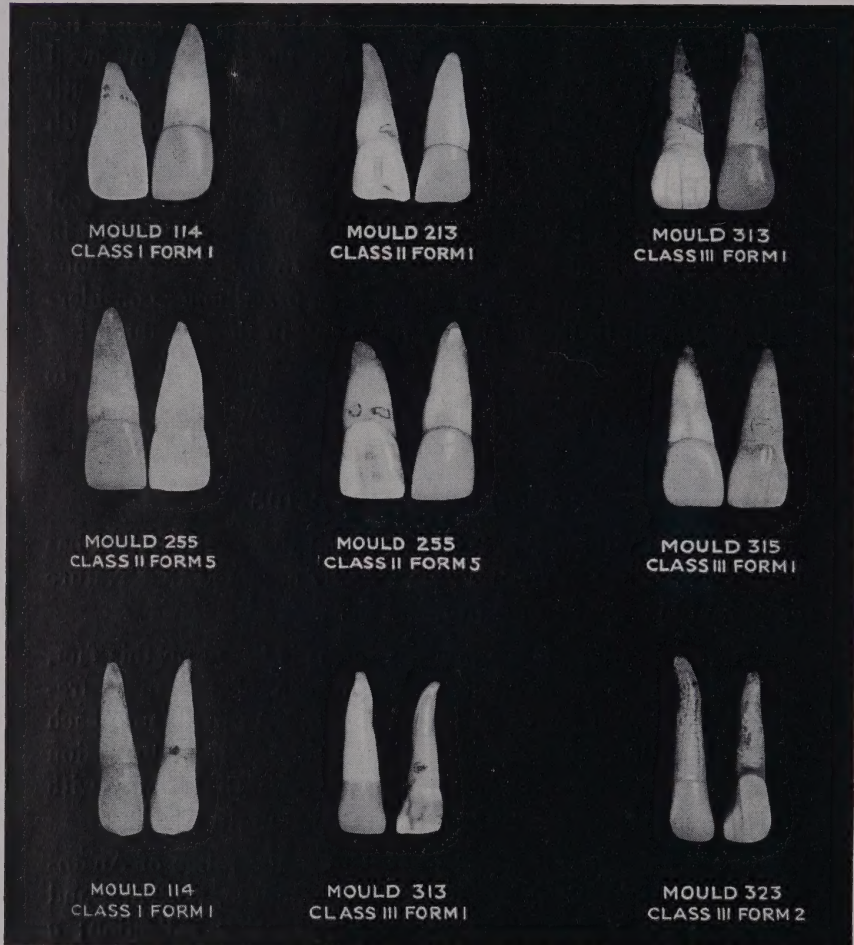
Designing the Forms

Dr. Leon Williams' great discovery of the Typal Forms has brought to light the fact now universally accepted that Nature employs only a few forms in many sizes.

The new series of Anatoform Crowns is based on this fact, and consists of reproductions of fourteen of the most frequently met with forms of natural teeth. As in Nature each form is provided in a series of graded sizes. The illustration on page 34 is interesting, showing as it does the fidelity with which restorations can be made with Anatoform Crowns.

Notwithstanding its condensed nature, the range of Anatoform Crowns in the three typal classes—square, tapering, and ovoid—is more comprehensive than any other collection; *a complete system of inter-relation of widths* devised by Dr. Leon Williams further increases its resources. Thanks to this, the practitioner has at his disposal in a given width a selection of

Anatoform Crown Restoration



In producing the specimens illustrated it was assumed that the natural tooth shown in each pair remained in the mouth, and that the dentist desired to make as pleasing a restoration of the lost crown as possible. The result shown photographically is typical of Anatoform Crown Restoration.

crowns of different lengths, either in one or in a variety of types. This is illustrated by the following chart :—

WIDTHS AND LENGTHS, CENTRAL CROWNS
Length in Millimetres.

Widths in mm.	7 to 7.75	8 to 8.75	9 to 9.75	10 to 10.75	11 to 11.75	12 to 13
6.5 to 6.75	131	251 321				
7 to 7.75	132	133 211 311 142 252	111 212 312 143 213 322 151 231 323 161 232 253	112 214 323 241 262 263		
8 to 8.75		134	122 313 135 352 152	123 215 314 124 233 315 144 242 325 153 254 353 162 255 163	113 216 326 114 234 145 243 264	265
9 to 9.75			136	125 137 154	126 217 316 155 256 317 164 327 354	115 235 355 116 244 245 146 257 165 266
10 to 10.75						117

Example.—In width 6.5 to 6.75 there are 3 forms of centrals to select from in 2 different lengths; in width 7 to 7.75 24 forms in the 4 lengths; in width 8 to 8.75 30 forms in 5 different lengths, and so on.

A description of the fourteen forms is given in the illustrated pages which follow; there are 81 sizes, increasing from the smallest to the largest in each form, by gradations of approximately one-half a millimeter in the width and length. *Before the introduction of Anatoform Crowns there existed a complete disregard of the relation between size and form*; consequently, any change in size required, necessitated selecting another form and grinding it to “make it do.”

Adaptation to Root and Neck Proportions in Crowns

There is, of course, no law of size or proportion in roots. Each root is more or less a law to itself. But the measurement of a large number of roots, mesio-distally, and labio-lingually, will give average proportions, and if crown necks be provided a little larger than the average, but in the ascertained proportions, they will be more easily adaptable to the great majority of roots. The neck proportions of Anatoform Crowns are based on the results of an extensive investigation by Dr. J. Leon Williams of the sizes of natural roots at the gum line.



Centrals Sectioned at Necks

Of the above central necks, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, and 17 present the average mesio-distal width, in proportion to labio-lingual diameter. Nos. 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 16, 18, 19, and 20 are of more than average mesio-distal width. Only Nos. 10, 12, and 14 are of less than average width.

From the measurements thus obtained the average mesio-distal and labio-lingual proportions of each kind of root at the enamel margin were worked out; then the largest dimensions, in the determined proportions, with the addition of one-half millimeter in each diameter, were adopted for the largest crown; the smallest dimensions were adopted for the smallest crown. The intermediate sizes of crowns have intermediate sizes of necks, but the proportions are the same. These *average* proportions have been used for the necks of ten of the fourteen forms of Anatofom Crowns. Experience shows that these crowns are very well suited for adaptation to average roots.

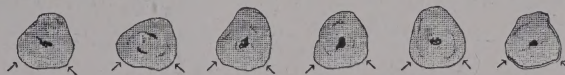
As some long, narrow teeth have roots which are narrower than the average, mesio-distally, in proportion to their labio-lingual diameter, the necks of Form 6 in Class II, Moulds 262 to 266 inclusive, have been made narrower than the average, mesio-distally, in proportion to the labio-lingual length.

These Anatofom Crowns are suitable for narrow roots without extensive grinding.

On the other hand, some roots are wider than average and cannot well be fitted with crowns of average mesio-distal widths without the intervention of cast diaphragms. To meet this condition the necks of Forms 4 and 6, Class I, Moulds 142 to 146 and Moulds 161 to 165, have been made wider than average, mesio-distally, in proportion to the labio-lingual diameter. The necks of Form 5, Class III, are a trifle wider than average, but not so wide as in Forms 4 and 6, Class I. These moulds will be found very useful where necks of average proportion are not sufficiently wide.

Providing Porcelain where needed

Many roots of natural teeth at the gum line are shaped like those shown below,



and are wide at the point indicated by the arrows. Anatofom Crown necks are so shaped as to provide porcelain at these points, so that the crowns will cover the roots without the intervention of a cast diaphragm.

This width of neck will be found extremely useful in practice and is lost to view when the crown is set.

A Short Description of the Complete Collection of Anatoform Crowns A Simple Numbering System

Anatoform Crowns upper anteriors are numbered with a 3 figure number, embossed in the porcelain on the lingual ridge of each crown.

The first figure stands for the Class.

The second figure stands for the modification.

The third figure stands for the size.

CLASS I (SQUARE TYPE)				Nos. of Graded Sizes	Mould Nos.
1st modification	LONG SQUARE FORM	...	...	7	111-117
2nd	MEDIUM SQUARE FORM	...	...	5	122-126
3rd	SHORT SQUARE FORM	...	...	7	131-137
4th	INTERMEDIATE SQUARE FORM, slightly modified by the Ovoid-extra wide necks mesio-distally	...	...	5	142-146
5th	LONG SQUARE FORM, slightly modified by the Ovoid	...	...	5	151-155
6th	INTERMEDIATE FORM, between long square and medium square form	...	...	5	161-165
CLASS II (TAPERING TYPE)					
1st modification	TYPAL TAPERING FORM	...	...	7	211-217
3rd	TYPAL TAPERING FORM, modified by the Ovoid type, a most beautiful form in natural teeth	...	...	5	231-235
4th	TAPERING FORM, similar in character to the 3rd modification, but narrower in proportion to length	...	...	5	241-245
5th	INTERMEDIATE TAPERING FORM	...	...	7	251-257
6th	LONG TAPERING FORM, necks narrower than average	...	...	5	262-266
CLASS III (OVoid TYPE)					
1st modification	TYPAL OVoid FORM	...	...	7	311-317
2nd	SECOND OVoid FORM, similar to the Typal form, but narrower	...	...	7	321-327
5th	NEW OVoid FORM, wider than the Typal form necks, slightly wider than average	...	...	4	352-355

SPECIAL LATERAL MOULDS

Six beautifully shaped upper laterals graded in sizes, moulds 1-6.

LOWER ANTERIOR MOULDS

1 form

Mould A

BICUSPID MOULDS

Eleven moulds in three groups of graded lengths and widths—same width being available in each length.

	Moulds
SHORT FORMS, 3 lengths and 3 widths	... 12-14
MEDIUM FORMS, 4 lengths and 4 widths	... 21-24
LONG FORMS, 4 lengths and 4 widths	... 31-34

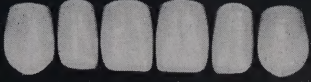
ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS I—SQUARE TYPE

1st Modification—7 Sizes

2nd Modification—5 Sizes

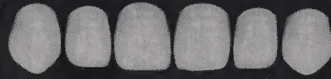
111



112



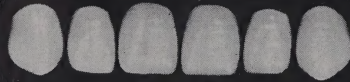
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113



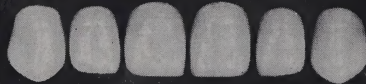
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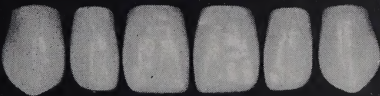
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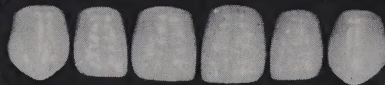
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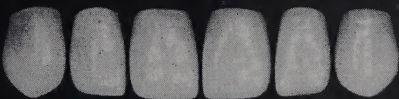
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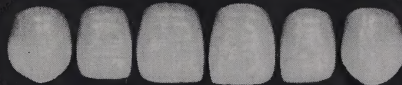
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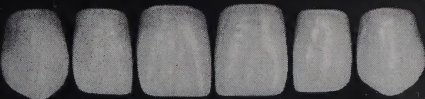
116



126



117

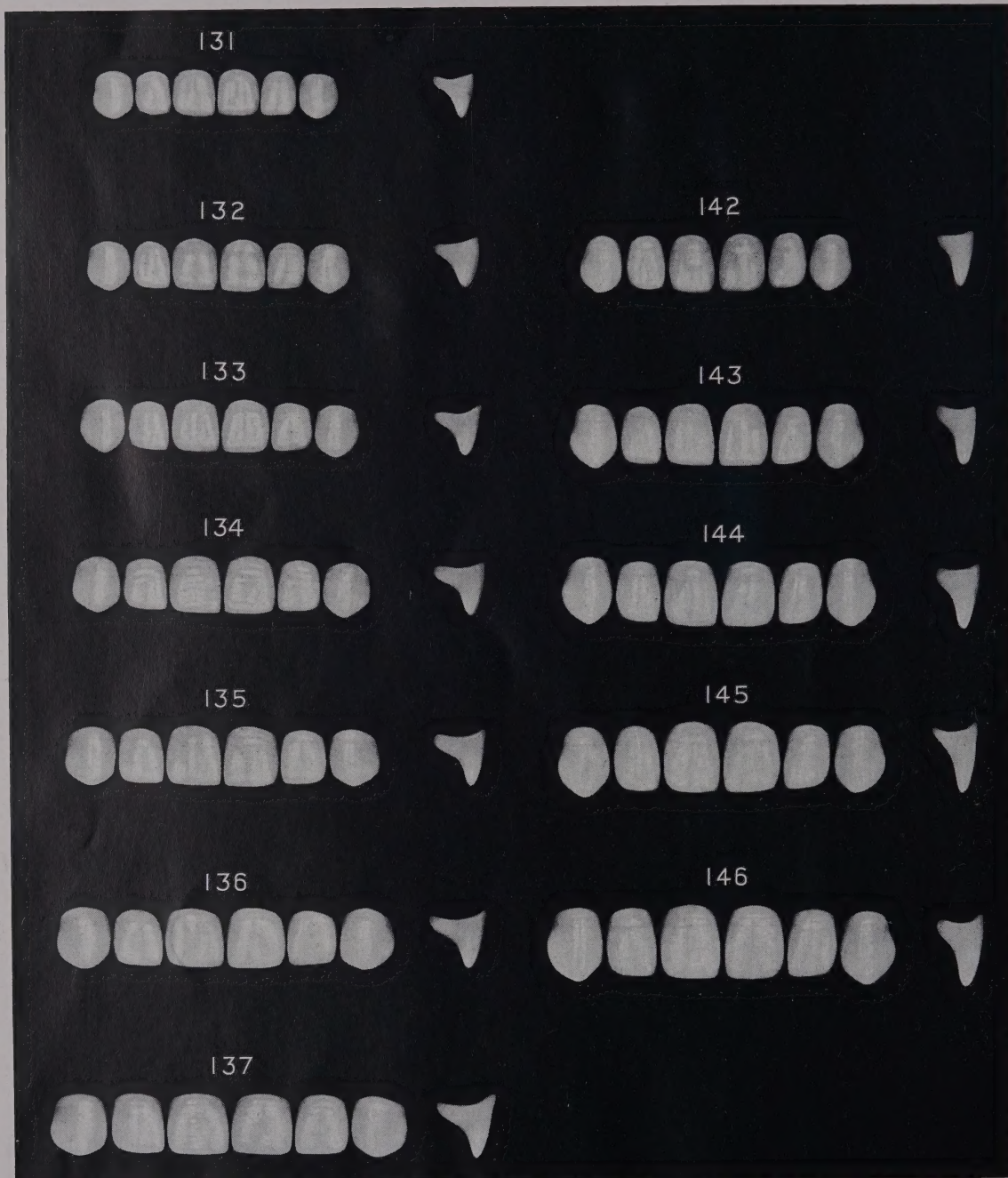


ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS I—SQUARE TYPE

3rd Modification—7 Sizes

4th Modification—5 Sizes



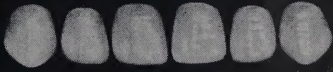
ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS I—SQUARE TYPE

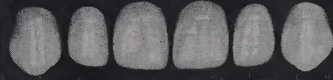
5th Modification—5 Sizes

6th Modification—5 Sizes

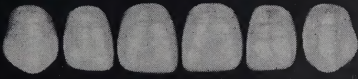
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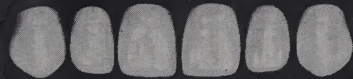
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152



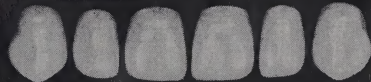
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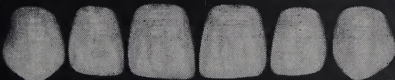
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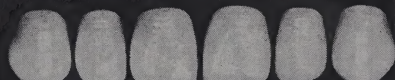
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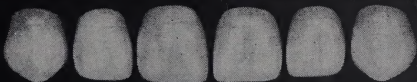
154



164



155



165



ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS II—TAPERING TYPE

1st Modification—7 Sizes.

3rd Modification—5 Sizes.

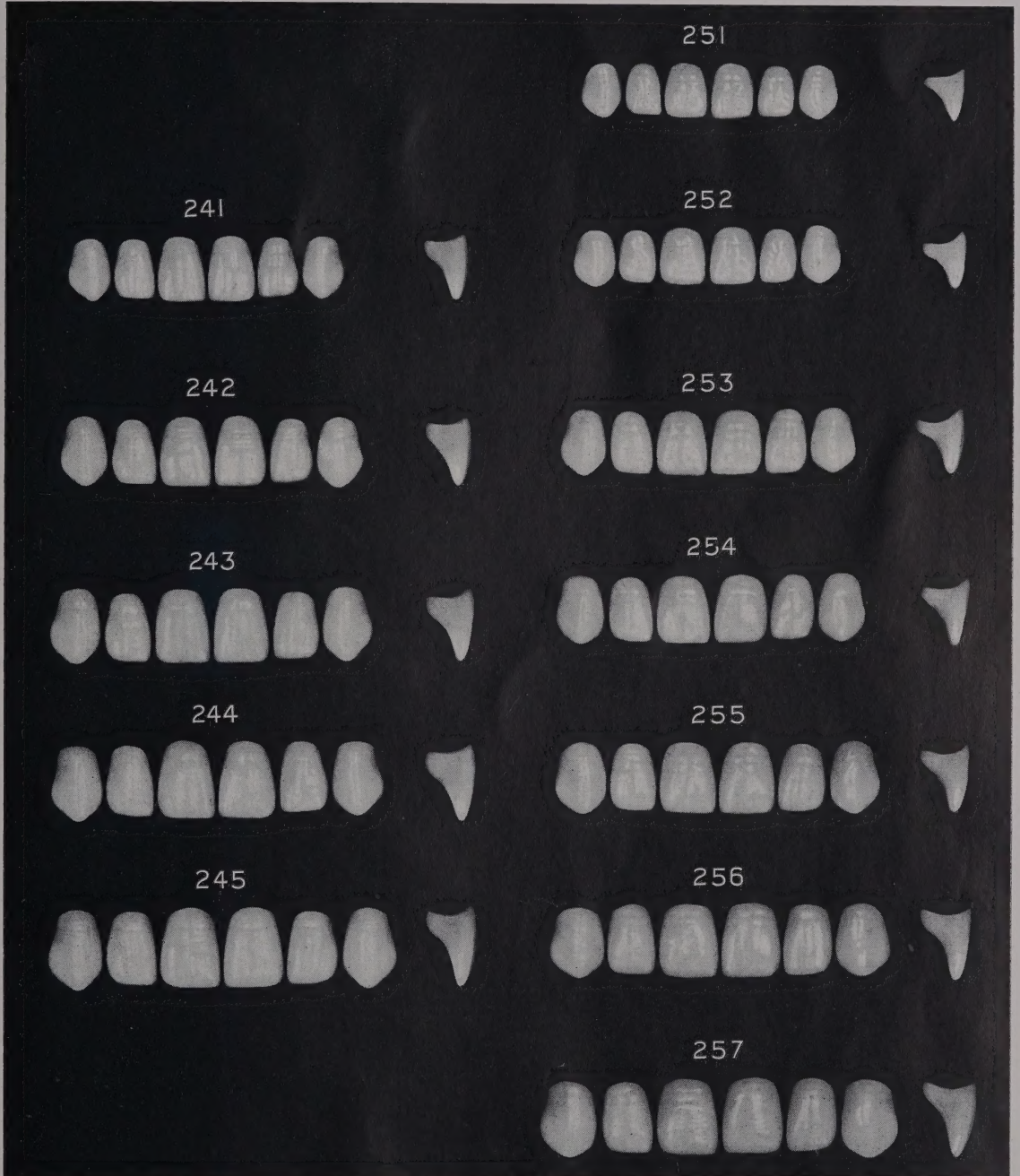


ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS II—TAPERING TYPE

4th Modification—5 Sizes

5th Modification—7 Sizes



ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS II—TAPERING TYPE

6th Modification—5 Sizes

CLASS III—OVOID TYPE

1st Modification—7 Sizes



ANATOFORM CROWNS

CLASS III—OVOID TYPE AND MOULD OF LOWER ANTERIORS

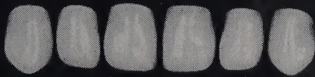
2nd Modification—7 Sizes

5th Modification—4 Sizes

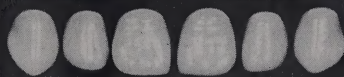
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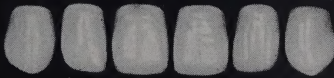
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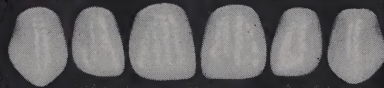
352



323



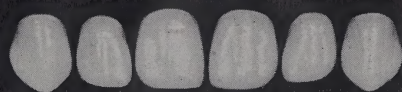
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324



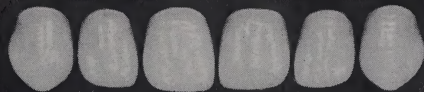
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325



355



326



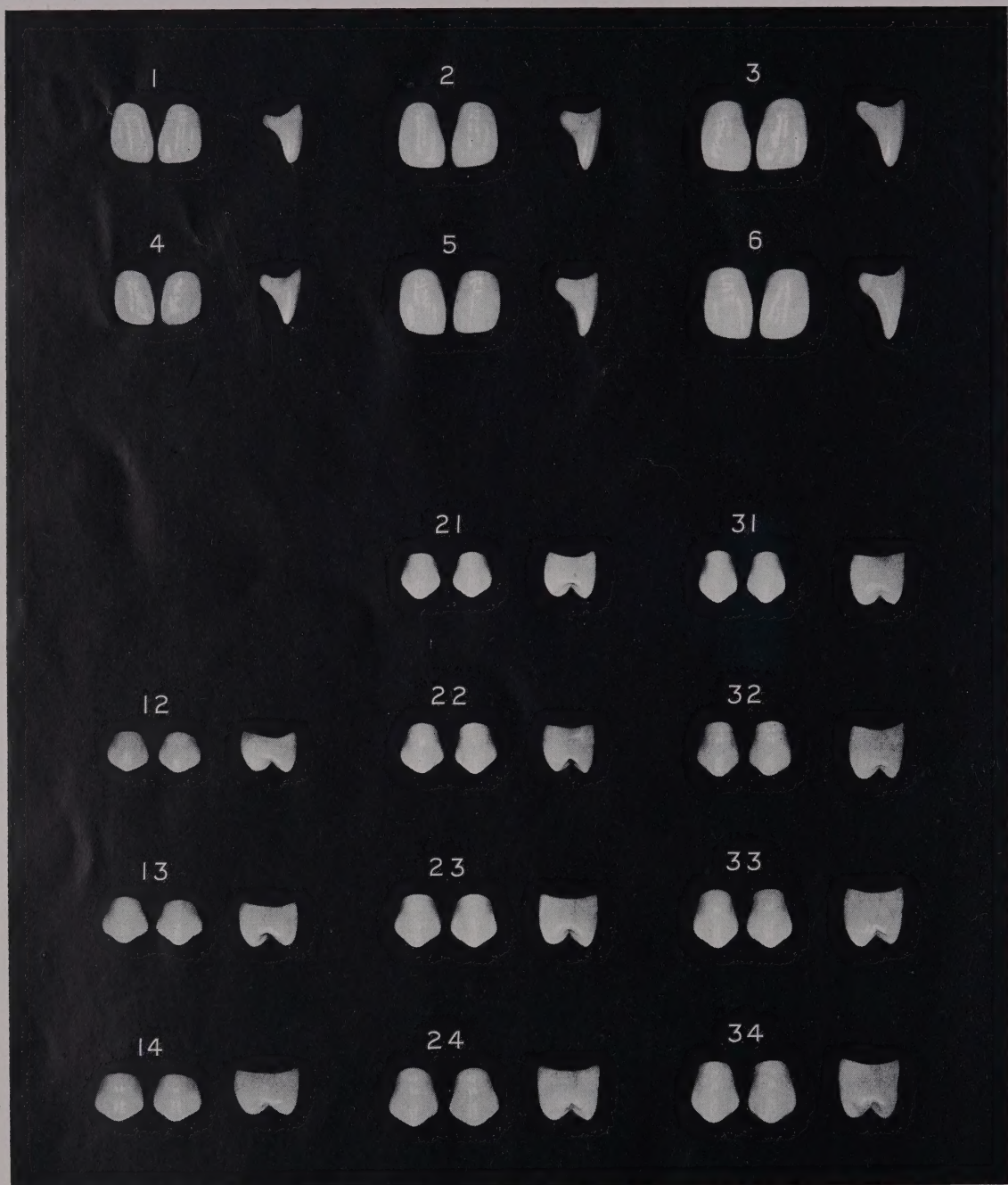
327



A



ANATOFORM CROWNS
SPECIAL LATERAL AND BICUSPID MOULDS



Anatoform Crown Posts

Anatoform Crown Posts are made in nickel alloy, and are extremely strong and rigid; they are also obtainable in clasp gold. They are provided with a round shank, flattened on one side, and deeply serrated, the post itself being milled; this shape ensures perfect adhesion of cement and efficient sealing.

SPECIFICATIONS OF ANATOFORM POSTS

Post 1F, short post, short shank, small diameter.

„ 2F, medium post, medium shank, medium diameter.

„ 3F, long post, long shank, medium diameter.

„ 4F, offset with medium post, medium shank, medium diameter.

„ 5F, bifurcated with medium post, long shank, large diameter.

„ 7F, short post, medium shank, small diameter.



1F



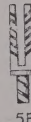
2F



3F



4F



5F



7F

Anatoform Crown Assortments

For the convenience of practitioners we are now offering Anatoform Crowns in the following assortments :—

One consisting of 120 Crowns (Centrals, Laterals, and Canines), and which, by reason of its practical size and comprehensive selection, we have called “Handy Assortment No. 120.” In addition to the Crowns, this assortment contains 25 Anatoform Single Posts.

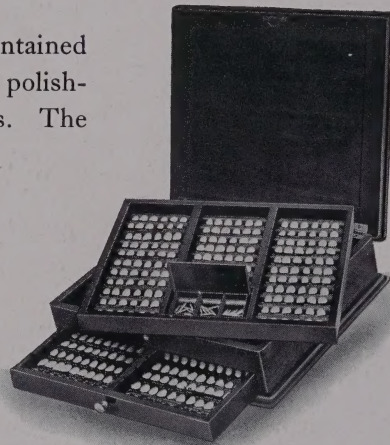
Anatoform Crown Assortments



This illustration shows the Anatoform Crown Assortment known as the "Handy Assortment No. 120."

The illustration below shows the Anatoform Crown Assortment No. 380. It contains 380 Crowns without Posts, 90 Anatoform Single Posts, and 10 Anatoform Bifurcated Posts.

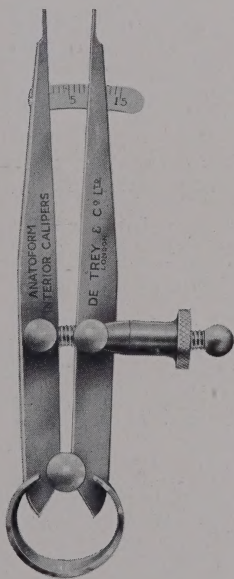
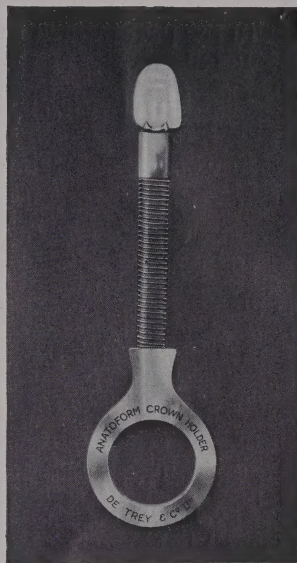
These Assortments are contained in attractive and substantial polished dark mahogany cabinets. The crowns are retained in removable rods. The mould, size, and shade numbers are clearly marked on each rod.



Anatoform Crown Accessories

Anatoform Crown Holder

Every dentist will find the Anatoform Crown Holder a useful addition to his equipment. This instrument so holds the crown as to enable the operator to place it in the space in the tooth row it is to fill. Perfectly clear vision is secured and there is no risk of dropping the crown. Simplifies matching for form, size and shade.



Anatoform Interior Calipers

Measuring spaces in the tooth row to ascertain the length and width of crowns needed to make natural restorations was always a roundabout procedure until the invention of the Anatoform Interior Calipers. This instrument—the only one of its kind—reduces the operation to two movements. The calipers' points are placed in the space to be filled and opened until they touch the teeth at either end of the space. The distance between the outside edges of the points may be read, direct, on the millimeter scale.

De Trey's Crowns

In the pages which follow we illustrate the moulds in which the Regular Series of De Trey's Crowns are obtainable.

This series—whilst lacking the distinctive beauty of form peculiar to Anatoform Crowns—includes a range of moulds which will appeal in those cases where probably the economic factor may predominate. In regard to the strength and the natural shading of the porcelain they are unsurpassed.

De Trey's Crowns have been in use as a standard product by practitioners throughout the world for a quarter of a century, a fact which in itself is ample testimony to this fine tooth product.

De Trey's Crowns are produced in two varieties and are marketed as follows :—

De Trey's Loose Post Crowns.

De Trey's Fixed Post Crowns.

The fixed post Crowns are manufactured according to the soldered-in pin principle. A substantial anchorage is first baked into the porcelain and subsequently the specially designed Crown Post is soldered into this anchorage. This method entirely obviates any possibility of damage to the porcelain through checking during the fusing process, and results in the production of a fixed post Crown immeasurably stronger than it is possible to produce by the ordinary method of baking the metal post directly into the porcelain.

We have devoted special attention to the organisation of an efficient Crown Service through the Dental Supply Houses. The dentist should have no difficulty in securing prompt fulfilment of his every requirement in De Trey's Crowns from his dealer, no matter where he may be located. In the event of delay or difficulty arising at any time we should much appreciate it if practitioners would write us and so afford us the opportunity of creating better conditions.

DE TREY'S CROWNS

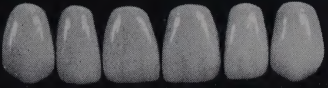


DE TREY'S CROWNS

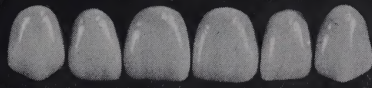


DE TREY'S CROWNS

31



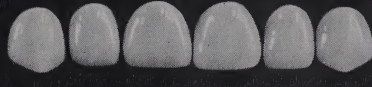
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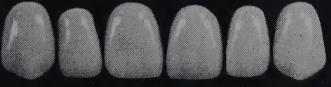
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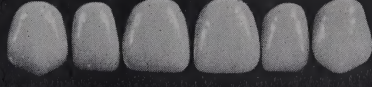
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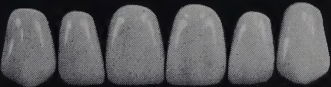
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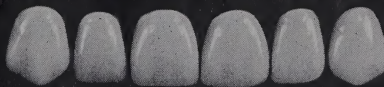
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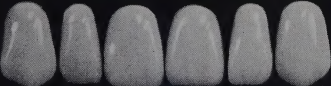
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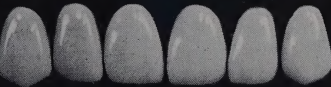
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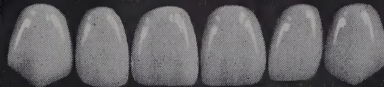
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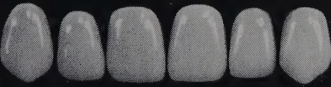
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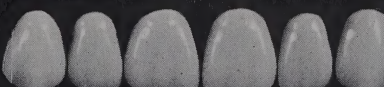
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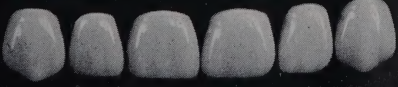
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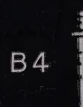
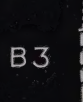
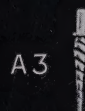
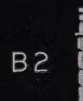
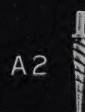
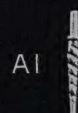
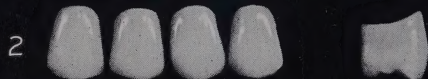
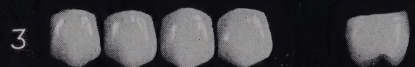
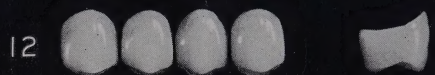
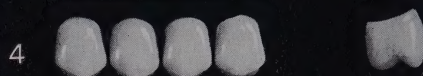
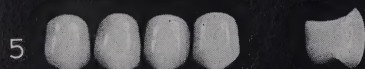
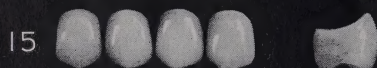
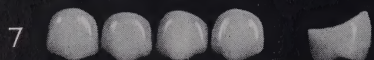
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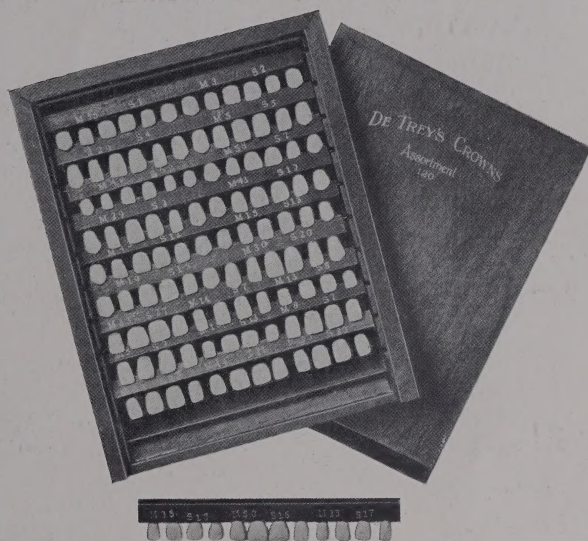


DE TREY'S CROWNS AND POSTS



De Trey's Crown Assortments

Regular Series



ASSORTMENT NO. 120

De Trey's Crowns are supplied in two assortments :—

Assortment No. 380 consisting of
380 Crowns without Posts and
100 Loose Posts.

Assortment No. 120 consisting of
120 Crowns without Posts and
25 Loose Posts.

The Assortment No. 120 comprises Centrals, Laterals and Canines in the most useful shades to cover the ordinary requirements of practice.

De Trey's Crown Assortments



ASSORTMENT No. 380

De Trey's Crown Assortment No. 380 contains Centrals, Laterals, Canines and Bicuspid, selected to cover more than the average demand of up-to-date crown work.

The crowns in each of the cabinets illustrated are mounted on detachable rods, and for the purpose of selection an entire rod can be lifted from the cabinet tray. Each individual crown is held by a patented spring clip attachment. It is very easy to detach a crown yet difficult for the crown accidentally to become detached.

